

VI. Privileges.

D. MINOR FOREST PRODUCE—concluded.

239. What constitutes "forest produce" is clearly laid down in the definition of that term as given in paragraph 2 of the Indian Forest Act. Loose stones and the ruins of old buildings whether composed of cut stone or bricks clearly do not come within the category of articles included in the definition of forest produce.*

Stones and bricks from ruins situated in reserved forests are not "forest produce."

240. The concession granted to the Public Works Department exempting that Department from payment of fees for stone obtained for public purposes from quarries situated in lands included within reserved forests may be extended to the Local Funds Department and Municipalities, provided the permission of the Divisional Forest Officer is first obtained in each instance.†

241. Thorns from Government forests required for fencing roadside trees, both on Provincial and Local Fund roads, should be granted free of payment. The sanction of Government Funds. in each case is not needed.‡

E. Rules regulating special privileges in various districts.

Thána:

NOTE.—For rules regulating the collection of wood-ash material in Thána read sections 206 and 206A, Standing Orders, Forests.

(i) Kánara Forest Privilege Rules.

242. I. The undermentioned privileges may be exercised free of charge to the extent and solely for the purposes indicated in each case if *bonâ fide* required for the said purpose and not for trade, sale or barter, but their exercise shall be restricted to actual cultivators of land situated in villages in which there is unorganized Reserved Forest open to such privileges, or for the use of which such forest has been or may be set apart :—

A.—Privileges the exercise of which is permitted only in such areas of unorganized Reserved Forest as are open, or may from time to time hereafter be notified as open, to the exercise of such privileges.

(a) The collection and removal by headloads only of fallen dead-wood of unreserved trees for domestic purposes, but not for the manufacture of *jâgri*.

(b) The removal of clay and stones for agricultural purposes from places appointed in this behalf by the Divisional Forest Officer, in such cases as are not sufficiently provided for by rule 3 *infra*.

(c) The cutting or collection and removal of canes, creepers other than *shige* and all other articles of minor forest produce except such as may be specially reserved from time to time by the Forest Department with the approval of the Collector.

* Government Resolution No. 1802, dated 28th March 1881.

† Government Resolutions No. 1802, dated 28th March 1881; and No. 6139, dated 6th September 1882.

‡ Government Resolution No. 7740, dated 25th September 1885.

VI. Privileges.

E. RULES REGULATING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS—continued.

(d) The cutting and removal of thorns and brushwood including all bushes, shrubs and all ligneous growths which do not become timber trees. for dams and fencing.

(e) The cutting and removal of bamboos for domestic and agricultural purposes.

(f) The cutting and removal of unreserved trees, provided that

(i) the stools of all trees cut in accordance with this privilege must be trimmed level with the ground and that care must be taken that there is no unnecessary waste of material;

(ii) any expenditure that may be incurred by the Forest Department in rectifying the results of any neglect to comply with the terms of proviso (i) shall be recoverable from the inhabitants of the village or villages concerned;

(iii) the exercise of this privilege shall not be allowed within 132 feet (2 chains) of the banks of any river or of any *ndla* which contains water throughout the year.

2. For the purpose of rule 1 the term "unreserved trees" means and includes all species except the following:—

1. Teak, *Tectona grandis*.
2. Sandalwood, *Santalum album*.
3. Blackwood, *Dalbergia latifolia*.
4. Ebony, *Diospyros assimilis*.
5. Balghe, *Vitex altissima*.
6. Karimtal, *Ougenia dalbergioides*.
7. Shiwani, *Gmelina arborea*.
8. Hirda, *Terminalia chebula*.
9. Khair, *Acacia catechu*.
10. Honi, *Pterocarpus marsupium*.
11. Jhall, *Shorea talura*.
12. Matti, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
13. Nandi, *Lagerstrœmia microcarpa*.
14. Phanas, *Artocarpus integrifolia*.
15. Wonte, *Artocarpus lakoocha*.
16. Bokli, *Mimusops Elengi*.
17. Heddi, *Adina cordifolia*.
18. Sagdi, *Schleichera trijuga*.
19. God Hunshi, *Albizzia odoratissima*.
20. Holi Matti, *Terminalia Arjuna*.
21. Sampige, *Flacourtia montana*.
22. Haiga, *Hopea Wightiana*.
23. Manjuti, *Adenanthera pavonina*.
24. Kajri, *Strychnos Nuxvomica*.
25. Surhonni, *Calophyllum tomentosum*.

Section 242, page 146.

Insert between the words "trees" and, "provided" in No. 1 (f) the following :—

"For the construction and repair of huts, cattle-sheds, dams, agricultural implements, chappars and mandaps for dressing betel-nut." (Government Resolution No. 10386, dated 6th November 1911, Revenue Department).

Page 146, Section 242.

Add the following clause :—

(g) The lopping and removal of leaves of unreserved trees ('Soppu') in the areas assigned for that purpose, by the inhabitants of the talukas of Ankola, Kumta and Honavar and the Bhatkal Petha, for the use of gardens, rice lands and manure pits, subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) That lopping will be according to the rotation fixed for groups of villages and notified to the villagers ;
- (ii) Trees of less than 12 inches girth at breast height shall not be cut, lopped or in any way injured or interfered with, nor shall the leading shoot of any tree of less than 36 inches girth at breast height be cut ;
- (iii) The branches lopped shall not exceed 6 inches in circumference or 2 inches in diameter, *i. e.*, those thicker than a man's wrist shall not be lopped ;
- (iv) Lopping shall be strictly limited to the period from 1st August to the 30th of September ;
- (v) This permission to take Soppu shall not be used as a cloak to cut and take away green firewood ;

provided that the Collector may, when necessary, in consultation with the Forest Officers,

- (1) exclude from reservation any of the reserved trees ;
- (2) extend the period herein allowed for lopping Soppu.

Page 145.

Add the following to foot-note '**' :—

Government Resolutions, R. D., Nos. 10386, dated 6th November 1911, 7456, dated 11th August 1913, and

Government Order, R. D., No. 5797, dated 9th June 1916.

VI. Privileges.

E. RULES REGULATING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS—*continued.*

3. The occupants of rice and garden lands may cut and clear undergrowth and brushwood within a strip of the forest land adjoining their cultivation, the limits of which shall be fixed by the

B.—General.

Divisional Forest Officer, provided (i) that generally the average minimum width of such strip shall be 44 yards, (ii) that the exercise of this privilege shall not be allowed in Kans, (iii) that this rule shall not be applicable to any land assigned for *betta* or *ben*, (iv) that the land to be cleared has first been demarcated in accordance with the directions of the Divisional Forest Officer or other officer deputed to give effect to the provisions of this rule, (v) that in cases where the cultivated area consists of a number of occupancies only some of which adjoin forest land the occupants may exercise this privilege jointly or according to such agreement as they may make among themselves, save in any portion of such forest land which may be separately demarcated and assigned to any individual in consideration of the payment of assessment.

Such occupants may, if they wish, enclose the demarcated area with a fence, ditch or wall, and they may erect on that area cattle-sheds, sugar-mills or other temporary buildings connected with their agricultural requirements, but they must not use any portion of the area, not specially assigned and assessed for such purpose, for cultivation. They may lop *trees* standing in the area for cattle bedding and manure (but shall not fell any tree without permission). They may also remove from the area clay and stones for agricultural purposes.

4. *Bonâ fide* cultivators may free of charge
- (i) collect and remove dead leaves for manure ;
 - (ii) cut and remove grass for fodder or manure ;
 - (iii) cut and remove *kârvi* (*Strobilanthes*) for agricultural purposes ;
 - (iv) cut and remove with the previous permission of the Round Officer barren sago and other palms for water-courses and other agricultural purposes ;

from any reserved forest in their villages or in the neighbourhood of their villages.

5. Whenever the Collector is of opinion that all or any of the privileges conferred by these rules have been or are being abused to such an extent as to justify the suspension or restriction of the exercise of such privileges, or in the event of refusal to pay any sums recoverable under the terms of proviso (ii) to rule 1 (f), he may suspend, or impose such restriction on, the exercise of all or any of such privileges for such time as he may think proper.

(ii) *Kánara Forest Permit Rules.*

1. Any application
- (a) if presented in writing,
 - (b) to a Forest Officer not lower in rank than a head guard in charge of a *nâka*,

Page 147.

Insert the words "except sandalwood trees" after the word "brushwood" in line 2 of paragraph 1 and after the word "trees" in line 5 of paragraph 2 of rule No. 3.

Add the following to the foot-note ** on page 145:—

and Government Order, R. D. No. 12913, dated 23rd December 1914.

VI. Privileges.

E. RULES REGULATING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS—continued.

- (c) by an inhabitant of the Kánara District,
- (d) between 1st June and 1st November,
- (e) for forest produce not obtainable by the applicant under the Kánara Privilege Rules, and
- (f) specifying

- (i) the kind and quantity of forest produce required, and

- (ii) that such produce is required either for the applicant's own use or for a purpose for which application may be granted under the provisions hereinbelow contained, may, subject as regards the area from which the forest produce may be taken to such orders as the Divisional Forest Officer may from time to time make in this behalf, be granted

- (a) if the forest produce is not timber and does not exceed Rs. 10 in value, by a head guard in charge of a *náka*,

- (b) if the forest produce does not exceed Rs. 50 in value, by the Range Forest Officer, and

- (c) in any other case, by the Divisional Forest Officer :

the Forest Officer empowered to grant the same is satisfied

- (a) that the application is not unreasonable, or that a reasonable time has elapsed since the applicant last obtained forest produce of the same description,

- (b) that the produce applied for cannot be conveniently obtained by the applicant from a *depôt* or at an auction or otherwise,

- (c) that the produce is *bonâ fide* required by the applicant for any of the following purposes and not for trade, manufacture, sale or barter—

- (i) his own private use,

- (ii) works of public utility, such as village *chaukis*, schools, *dharmshâlds*, bridges, covers to or fencing round wells, and repairs to religious edifices,

- (d) that the applicant, if the application is for timber, has not on his own estate trees other than fruit trees suitable for his requirements, if the produce is required for his private use,

- (e) that the timber applied for is not that of trees of any of the following species, *viz.* :—

Teak, Sagwan or Tegu, *Tectona grandis*.

Blackwood, Bitti or Shisham, *Dalbergia latifolia*.

Honi, *Pterocarpus marsupium*.

Poon Sur-Honi, *Calophyllum tomentosum*.

Sandalwood, Gandhadamara or Chandan, *Santalum album*.

Ebony, Abnus or Karimara, *Diospyros assimilis*.

Shiwani, *Gmelina arborea*.

VI. Privileges.

E. RULES REGULATING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Matti, *Terminalia tomentosa*.

Balge, *Vitex altissima*.

Karimtal, *Ougenia dalbergioidis*.

Jhall, *Shorea Talura*.

Nana, *Lagerstræmia microcarpa*.

Wonte, *Artocarpus Lakoocha*.

Sampige, *Flacourtia montana*.

2. An application presented at any time other than the period between 1st June and 1st November may be granted by an officer empowered as aforesaid in any case which he is satisfied is emergent.

3. The payments to be made by persons to whom permits for forest produce are granted under this rule shall be at the rates specified in the schedule annexed to these rules, and shall be made at the nearest treasury on *chalans* supported by the Range Forest Officer or his head clerk.

4. On depositing 25 per cent. of the total amount payable under this rule for the forest produce granted to him thereunder, the applicant shall be entitled at any time between 1st November and 30th May, or, in cases in which the officer empowered considers emergent, at any other time, to receive a written permit from the officer empowered to grant the application, which shall

(a) specify the area from which the forest produce granted may be taken ;

(b) describe the trees, if any are to be cut, by their

(i) situation,

(ii) number,

(iii) kind,

(iv) maximum diameter at breast height,

(v) marks made on the timber under the orders of the Range Forest Officer ;

(c) fix the period for which the permit is granted ; and

(d) authorize the applicant to cut or collect, as the case may be, from the area therein specified, the produce therein described within the period so fixed.

5. The Divisional Forest Officer is authorized to sanction applications to cut timber of any of the trees mentioned in Rule 1 (e) at the rates which may be fixed from time to time by the Collector in consultation with the Conservator, subject to the conditions laid down in Rule 1.

6. The purchase money payable under Rule 3 may be remitted in whole or in part if the timber is required for any of the following purposes :—

(a) Works of public utility, such as village *chaukis*, schools, *dharmshālds*, public bridges, covers to or fencing round public wells, and repairs to religious edifices not the property of individuals ;

NOTE.—Except in very special circumstances no remission is to be granted under this rule in respect of Local Fund works as the District Local Board is allowed a subsidy in cash in lieu of such remissions.

After "Sampige, *Flacourtia montana*" in rule 1 (e) add :—

"Hebbalsu or Patphanas, *Artocarpus hirsuta*." (Government Resolution

No. 7456, dated 11th August 1913, Revenue Department).

VI. Privileges.

E. RULES REGULATING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS—*continued.*

(b) Construction or repair of agricultural implements ;

(c) Re-construction or repairs of houses injured or destroyed by fire, flood or any sudden calamity if the houses so injured or destroyed belong to persons paying revenue to Government or their tenants or to lowly paid Government servants or others satisfying the granting officer that they are unable to provide for themselves ;

(d) Construction of houses which Government servants may be obliged to erect in consequence of their being stationed at Revenue or Police Stations where there is not sufficient house accommodation ;

(e) In cases of extreme distress or poverty not coming under the above heads.

Purchase money may be remitted by the following officers :—

(a) up to Rs. 50 by the Divisional Forest Officer ;

(b) up to Rs. 100 by the Collector and Conservator of Forests ;

(c) above Rs. 100 up to Rs. 200 by the Commissioner.

The amount remitted and the number and date of the order granting the remission shall be noted on the back of the permit by the officer who issues the permit.

7. (1) Every permit granted under these rules for the cutting of trees shall be subject to the condition that no portion of the trees cut shall be removed by or on behalf of the holder of the permit unless and until

(a) he has reported that the trees have been so cut to the head guard in charge of the *ndka*,

(b) the wood cut has been measured and stamped by a Forest Officer appointed by the said head guard in this behalf, and

(c) the wood has been fully paid for at the rates under this rule prescribed according to the measurement of the officer appointed as aforesaid.

(2) Every other permit granted under these rules shall be subject to the condition that the balance of the payments required under these rules to be paid in respect of the forest produce thereby granted shall be paid before any of such forest produce is cut or collected.

(3) On reasonable cause shown by a holder of a permit for delay the Divisional Forest Officer may, at his discretion from time to time, extend the period for which the permit was granted.

Schedule referred to in Rule 3 of the Kánara Forest Permit Rules.

1st Class, at Rs. 3 per khandi of 12·5 cubic feet.

1. Phanas, *Artocarpus integrifolia*.
2. Jamba, *Xylia dolabriformis*.
3. Mashī or phudgus, *Alseodaphne semicarpifolia*.
4. Nanja or Bokli, *Mimusops Elengi*.

Section 242, page 151.

After “ 23 Moha or Ippi, *Bassia longifolia* ” *add* the following :—

“ 24. Bobbi or Irai, *Calophyllum whightianum*.”

(Government Resolution No. 7456, dated 11th August 1913, Revenue Department).

VI. Privileges.

E. RULES REGULATING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS—*continued*.

5. Heddi, *Adina cordifolia*.
6. Sagdi, *Schleichera trijuga*.
7. Kavanchi, *Bridelia retusa*.
8. Kalamb, *Stephegyne parvifolia*.
9. Godhunshe, *Albizzia odoratissima*.
10. Siris, *Albizzia Lebbek*.
11. Belati, *Albizzia procera*.
12. Kharsing or Gensu, *Stereospermum xylocarpum*.
13. Hongal or Kibul, *Terminalia paniculata*.
14. Holi Matti, *Terminalia Arjuna*.
15. Dadsal, *Grewia tiliæfolia*.
16. Dindal, *Anogeissus latifolia*.
17. Womb, *Saccopetalum tomentosum*.
18. Devdar lal, *Chikrassia tabularis*.
19. Devdar pandra, *Cedrela Toona*.
20. Haiga or Kabsi, *Hopea Wightiana*.
21. Manjuti, *Adenanthera pavonina*.
22. Mhowra, *Bassia latifolia*.
23. Moha or Ippi, *Bassia longifolia*.

2nd Class, at Re. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per khandi of 12·5 cubic feet.

All trees not reserved under Rule 1 (e) or entered under the other trees classes.

3rd Class, at Re. 1 per khandi of 12·5 cubic feet.

1. Amte, *Spondias mangifera*.
2. Atti or Umbar, *Ficus glomerata*.
3. Banyan, *Ficus bengalensis*.
4. Basri, *Ficus infectoria*.
5. Goli, *Ficus mysorensis*.
6. Pipal, *Ficus religiosa*.
7. Savri, *Bombax malabaricum*.
8. Jermala, *Tetrameles nudiflora*.

(iii) Rules regulating forest privileges in the North and South Tápti Forests of East and West Khándesh Districts.*

East and West Khándesh
Privilege Rules.

242a. 1. For the purposes of these rules North Tápti villages include those comprised in the—

Taloda	Táluka.
Sháháda	"
Chopda	"
Shirpur	"
Yával	"
Ráver	"

VI. Privileges.

E. RULES REGULATING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Navápur Petha of the Nandurbár Táluka.
Deomogra Reserve in the
The village of Umapáta in the Sákri Táluka.

2. In North Tápti Tálukas all permanent inhabitants of villages which have contributed land to forest shall have the privilege of—

(1) free grazing for their own cattle ;

NOTE.—This does not apply to professional graziers.

(2) cutting and removing grass including baru from open forest, or such portions of closed forest as the Divisional Forest Officer may permit ;

(3) collecting dead-wood other than teak, khair and tiwas from open forest, or such portions of closed forest as the Divisional Forest Officer may permit ;

(4) removing earth and stone from places assigned by the Divisional Forest Officer ;

(5) and taking teak leaves,

when the same are required for their own use ;

(6) in addition to the above, Bhils and other wild tribes being permanent inhabitants of villages, which have contributed land to forest, are granted the privilege of collecting for sale or barter, dead-wood of any but the three reserved kinds, on payment of two annas per headload, from open forest or such portions of closed forest as the Divisional Forest Officer may permit.

(iv) *South Tápti Privilege Code of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

Khándesh South Tápti
Privilege Code.

243. The following is the code of rules regarding the exercise of privileges in the forests of the South Tápti Tálukas of the Khándesh Collectrates :—

1. The South Tápti Tálukas include—

Bhusával Táluka (with Edlabad Petha).

Jámner „

Jalgaon „

Erandol „

Amalner „ (with Párola Petha).

Páchora „ (with Bhadgaon Petha).

Chálisgaon „

Dhulia „

Sindkheda „

Nandurbár „ (with the exception of the Deomogra Reserve and the Navápur Petha).

Sákri „ (with the exception of the village of Umapáta).

Page 152, Section 243.

Omit the main heading :—

‘ (iv) South Tapti Privilege Code of the Khandesh Col-
lectorate’

and the marginal heading—

‘ Khandesh South Tapti Privilege Code’ and for the first two
sentences, *viz.* :—

“ The following is the Code * * * *

* * * Khandesh Collectorates :—

and

“ 1. The South Tapti Talukas include ”

Substitute the following :—

3. South Tapti villages include those comprised in the —.

Page 153.

In rule 4 in the 4th and 5th lines, *for* the words—

“ Of Government regarding the term of the suspension or the permanent withdrawal of the privileges abused”

substitute the words—

“ Of the Commissioner regarding the term of suspension and of Government in case the permanent withdrawal of the privileges proposed ”*

Delete rules 5 and 6 and renumber the rules 2, 3 and 4 as 4, 5 and 6, respectively.

Add the following foot-note —

*Government Order, Revenue Department No. 4882 dated 18th April 1917.

VI. Privileges.

B. RULES REGULATING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS—*continued*.

2. In South Tápti Tálukas permanent inhabitants of villages, which have contributed land to forest, have the following privileges :—

(1) cutting and removing grass including baru from open forest, or such portions of closed forest as the Divisional Forest Officer may permit ;

(2) collecting dead-wood other than teak, khair and tiwas in such forests as the Divisional Forest Officer may permit ;

(3) removing earth and stone from places assigned by the Divisional Forest Officer ;

(4) and taking teak leaves,

when the same are required for their own use.

3. Throughout Khándesh, Bhils, Vanjáris and other wild tribes may—

(1) cut and remove grass including baru,

(2) take leaves other than Anjan,

for their own use, sale or barter from open forest or such portions of closed forest as the Divisional Forest Officer may permit.

NOTE.—Where a monopoly has been granted of grass or leaves, sale can only be permitted to the monopolist.

(3) remove other minor produce in such quantities and on such conditions as the Collector and Divisional Forest Officer jointly may permit.

4. The Collector may suspend, until further orders, the exercise of any of the foregoing privileges on his being satisfied that it is being abused or that an offence under section 78 of the Indian Forest Act has been committed, and shall then obtain the orders of Government regarding the term of the suspension or the permanent withdrawal of the privileges abused.

5. Wood required for ploughs or houses and firewood shall, subject to the capability of the forest to furnish such wood and to the working of the working-plan, be supplied by the Forest Department on application at rates to be fixed by the Forest Department, with the approval of the Commissioner, to inhabitants of forest villages from the block to which such villages contribute ; or if the Forest Department is unable to meet the application from its own fellings, the applicant may, at the discretion of the Divisional Forest Officer under the orders of the Collector, be granted, on payment of fees at a scale to be fixed by the Forest Department, with the sanction of the Commissioner, a permit to cut under the supervision of the Forest Officers specified quantities of specified trees in specified places for his own use only for the purpose named in the permit.

6. Under section 78 of the Forest Act all persons enjoying privileges in forest are bound—

(a) to give information respecting the commission of any forest offence,

VI. Privileges.

E. RULES REGULATING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS—*continued*.

(b) to assist Government officers in extinguishing forest fires and in preventing theft, mischief and other forest offences, and in discovering and arresting offenders.*

243a. The rules† quoted in column 3 empower the Collector to suspend the

Suspension of forest privileges under the North and South Tápti Code.

exercise of any forest privilege under the rules, if he thinks that it has been abused or that an offence under section 78 of the Indian Forest Act has been committed, subject to the condition that the period of suspension should be fixed with the sanction of Government. The Governor in Council is now pleased to authorise the Commissioner, C. D., to fix the period in all cases of temporary suspensions. When a privilege has to be permanently withdrawn, the previous sanction of Government should be obtained. Nos. 10 and 8 of the North and South Tápti Privilege Code Rules should be altered as shown below :—

"The Collector may suspend until further orders the exercise of any privilege on his being satisfied that it is being abused or that an offence under section 78 of the Indian Forest Act has been committed, and shall then obtain the orders of the Commissioner regarding the term of suspension and of Government in case the permanent withdrawal of the privilege is proposed."

(v) *Special rules regulating the enjoyment of certain rights.*

Rules regulating enjoyment of rights in Sávda, Chopda and Shirpur Tálukas of Khándesh.

244. The following rules regulate the exercise of certain rights granted to certain Bhils over the reserved forests of the Sávda, Chopda and Shirpur Tálukas :—

(a) *Sávda and Chopda Talukas, Khandesh.*

Right to cut wood.

- (1) The persons specified in the register mentioned in Rule 6 below and members of their households shall be entitled, subject to the limitations there stated against their names, to cut for all purposes all but the nine kinds of trees noted below :

Sávda and Chopda Tálukas only.

Teak, blackwood, anjan, khair, tiwas, babul, mhowra, chároli, mango.

(2) Such right shall be exercised in all parts of the reserved forest (as constituted prior to 1883), except—

- (a) in such areas as may be closed by the Collector after consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer,
- (b) in the months of March, April and May.

(3) Every right holder shall be supplied by the Forest Department with a ticket bearing a serial number and showing his name and nature of the right to which he is entitled.

* Government Resolution No. 5019, dated 18th July 1890.

† Government Resolution No. 8885, dated 3rd October 1910.

Page 154.

Delete clause (b) of rule 6.

Substitute for the whole of the existing Section 243a the following—

“Temporary withdrawal
of privileges.

243a. The Commissioners of Divisions are authorised to order temporary withdrawals of forest privileges.†

Delete the foot-note :—* .

* Government Resolution No. 5019, dated 18th July 1890.

VI. Privileges.

E. RULES REGULATING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS—continued.

(4) Before going into forest with a view to cutting trees in the exercise of his rights, a right holder shall apply to the Forest Depot Officer for a permit, which the latter shall be bound to supply to him on payment of such fees as may be settled by the Collector after consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer.

NOTE.—The fees to be enforced for the present shall not exceed those now in force for the general public.

(5) The transit of all timber obtained under these rules shall be regulated by the rules under section 41 of the Indian Forest Act.

(6) A register shall be kept by the Divisional Forest Officer showing the names of all persons entitled to cut timber or to the enjoyment of other rights under these rules; such register shall be corrected up to date at least once in every twelve months.

NOTE.—The head of each resident household directly descended from an original grantee, person or family only need be entered in the register. No attempt should be made to limit heirship to lineal male descendants or any other particular class.

(b) Chopda Taluka, Khandesh.

Right to gather mhowra.

(7) The persons specified in the register mentioned in Rule 6 shall be entitled to gather mhowra blossom and flower for all purposes, free of charge, *subject to Rules 2 and 3.*
Chopda Taluka only.

(c) Shirpur Taluka, Khandesh.

Right to gather firewood.

(8) The persons specified in the register mentioned in Rule 6 shall be entitled to collect, for firewood for their own use only, dead-wood of all kinds except teak, tiwas and khair, free of charge, *subject to Rules 2 (a), 3 and 4.*
Shirpur Taluka only.

Right to building material.

(9) The persons specified in the register in Rule 6 shall be entitled to cut free of charge all trees, except the following nine kinds, for the purpose of building huts for their own use :—teak, blackwood, anjan, khair, tiwas, babul, mhowra, charoli, mango, *subject to Rules 2 (a), 3 and 4.*

(10) Any person wishing to exercise this right shall apply to the Range Forest Officer, stating the nature and quantity of the wood required, the latter, after satisfying himself that the wood is required for the applicant's own use and for the object stated, shall grant him the necessary permission to cut the wood.

VI. Privileges.

E. RULES REGULATING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Collection of minor forest produce.

(11) The persons specified in the register mentioned in Rule 6 shall be entitled to gather, free of charge, for all purposes such of the following articles of jungle produce as may be shown against their names in the said register:—honey, wax, gum, lac, tembru fruit, safed musale, mhowra flowers, mango and tamarind, *subject to Rules 2 (a) and 3.*

Right to grazing.

(12) The persons specified in the register mentioned in Rule 6 shall be entitled to graze, free of charge, the number of cattle shown against their names in the register, *subject to Rules 2 (a) and 3.*

(13) The Collector may suspend for a period not exceeding 12 months the exercise of any right on his being satisfied that it is being abused or that it leads to an offence under section 78 on the Indian Forest Act being committed.

(14) The ticket issued under Rule 3 shall be non-transferable; any right holder, fraudulently transferring his ticket to another person, shall be liable to be dealt with under Rule 13.

NOTE.—The rights to be exercised under these rules must be held to exist only in the forest lands with which Messrs. Pollen and Woodburn actually dealt.*

244a. Government agree with the Commissioner that a contract, properly worked, will be of benefit to the forest villagers. They consider, however, that if there is to be a monopoly there ought to be a condition as to a minimum price to be paid by the contractor to the grass cutters for grass brought to his depôts. It may be difficult to enforce a minimum price, but if there is no such condition it would not be possible to justify a monopoly. Government are also of opinion that there should be a condition regarding the supply to Government of any grass required for famine fodder operations and the Conservator should frame such a condition in consultation with the contractor subject to these orders the sale by auction of the right to remove grass from the Navápur Range and the Deomogra reserve of the West Khándesh District is sanctioned. (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8941, dated 2nd September 1908.)

244b. The farming of the right to purchase from the Bhils apta and tembhurni leaves in the East and West Khándesh Districts is sanctioned, provided a minimum price to be paid by the farmer is fixed. (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9429, dated 17th September 1908.)

244c. The following instructions for the regulation of the concession of collecting anjan leaves granted in times of famine and for the prevention of its abuse are

* Government Resolution No. 2042, dated 18th March 1893.

Insert the following under section 245.

Section 245A.—To secure better protection of the Satpura Forests Bhil Settlements at (i) Satrasan, (ii) Umarti, (iii) Karanje, (iv) Deozari in the Forests of the Chopda Range of the East Khándesh Division have been sanctioned. Twenty-three families of Bhils and two Forest Guards at each of these Settlements have been established and put in possession of 10 acres of land each. Twenty-five plots have been made available for the above purpose from the forest area.*

* Government Resolution No. 10977, dated 2nd December 1910.

VI. Privileges.

E. RULES REGULATING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS—*concluded.*

sanctioned by Government and are applicable to the anjan forest of any village approved by the Commissioner, C. D., in any district of his division :—

- (I) The concession of collecting anjan leaves in Government forests is useful for saving cattle during scarcity of fodder and should be granted in times of famine under certain restrictions.
- (II) The Collector of the district should, on the recommendation of the Divisional Forest Officer, prohibit the gathering of the leaves in any forest, the injury to which, from the gathering, would, in the opinion of the Collector, be so serious as to outweigh the advantage of the concession to the people and their cattle.
- (III) The concessionaires should only be allowed to pull off the leaves and that tearing down, cutting or sawing of branches, so as to get at the leaves, should be prohibited.
- (IV) During the period the concession is in force the carrying of cutting or sawing instruments in forests, except along rights of way, without the permission of an officer, authorized by the Divisional Forest Officer, should be prohibited.
- (V) The privilege should, with the joint approval of the Collector and Divisional Forest Officer or if they do not agree, with the approval of the Commissioner, be withdrawn from any person or village.
- (VI) Without the special sanction of Government the concession should not be allowed before the 1st October or after the 1st April and that subject to this proviso the agreement of the Collector and the Conservator should be sufficient warrant for granting the concession, and in case of disagreement the subject should be referred to higher authority.
- (VII) One or two gangs of guards (say a Round Guard and four Beat Guards to a gang) should be told off in each Range to do nothing else but go in company together from forest to forest to prevent the breaking and cutting of branches, to apprehend offenders and to report at once when any considerable damage is found in any forest; that in any case in which such considerable damage is found the village officers should be reported *at once* to the Collector for punishment, if they have not themselves reported the damage, and that if the Divisional Forest Officer thinks necessary he should also request the Collector to authorize the concession in the village to be stopped at any rate for a month or two. (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8234, dated 25th November 1901.)

NOTE.—The Commissioner, C. D., is authorized to grant with the concurrence of the Conservator, C. C., the concession of removing anjan leaves in times of famine between 1st April and 30th September.*

245. It was never intended that free grants of wood should be made to men whose resources would enable them without much difficulty to purchase it.†

* Government Resolution No. 8885, dated 3rd October 1910.

† Government Resolution No. 1771, dated 15th March 1882.

VII. Free Grants.

VII. FREE GRANTS.

✓ 246. His Excellency the Governor in Council, having had the question of free grants of timber in various districts of the Presidency under consideration and having ascertained the great diversity of practice which exists, is pleased to issue the following orders for the guidance of District Officers :—

Objects for which free grants may be made.

The objects for which free grants may usually be made are :—

(1) the relief of poor people whose houses have been destroyed either by fire or flood ;

(2) in special cases the construction of dwellings where members of wild tribes or new settlers are too poor to purchase wood ;

(3) agricultural purposes in cases in which it is satisfactorily shown that such grants are absolutely necessary.*

NOTE.—The rest of this Government Resolution is cancelled by Government Resolution No. 21, dated 6th January 1903.

Limitation of powers of various officer to sanction free grants.

✓ 247. (1) Divisional Commissioners may sanction free grants to any one person to a value not exceeding Rs. 100.

(2) Collectors in the Presidency Proper (except the Collector of Kánara) may sanction free grants to any one person to a value not exceeding Rs. 50.†

(3) Divisional Forest Officers may sanction free grants to any one person to a value not exceeding Rs. 20.‡

(4) Commissioners of Divisions may sanction free grants of timber up to the value of Rs. 100 to the Táluka Local Boards for improvement of local communication in bridging nalas, water-courses, etc.*

(5) Commissioners may also sanction free grants of timber up to the value of Rs. 100 in each case for repairs and construction of village school-houses.§

248. The orders given in section 247 do not apply to Sind, where cultivators have the privileges of cutting wood on waste lands, and where only, in special cases, such as a whole village being burnt down, the Commissioner sanctions a free grant of wood, when necessary. This practice was confirmed in Government Resolution No. 5977, dated 12th November 1880, and again recognized by Government Resolution No. 1051, dated 15th February 1887.¶

Exception to rules given in section 251. They do not apply to Sind or Kánara.

* Government Resolution No. 1051, dated 15th February 1887.

† Government Resolution No. 21, dated 6th January 1903.

‡ Government Resolution No. 1662, dated 2nd March 1897.

§ Government Resolution No. 4073, dated 31st May 1895.

Section 249, page 159.

For "Rs. 5,000" read "10,000" in clause (1) and the following "to the last clause after the words "in any one case" "Local Government may also delegate to any selected officer or class of officer in charge of a Forest Division the power to make free grants of forest produce up to a limit of Rs. 250 in any one case." (Vide Article 58 of the Forest Department Code, 7th Edition.)

NOTE.—The Conservators and Deputy Conservators of Forests in charge of Circles are authorized to sanction the grants for the purposes mentioned in clauses (2) and (3) up to the limits specified therein and the Deputy Conservator of not less than 10 years' service up to Rs. 100 for the same purposes. A report of the grants made should be submitted to Government by 1st August each year in the subjoined form.* Grants for the purposes stated in clause (1) continue to require the sanction of Government.

Statement of Free Grants, &c., of Forest Produce sanctioned by the Conservator of Forests, Circle, during the Year ending 31st July 1911, vide Government Resolution No. 8885, dated 3rd October 1910, R. D.

Name of Grantee and Residence.	Locality.	Purpose for which granted.	PRODUCE GRANTED.				Remarks.
			Description.	No. or quantity.	Value.	Whether free or at favourable rates.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Conservator of Forests,
Circle.

(Government Resolutions Nos. 7324, dated 25th July 1907, and 8885, dated 3rd October 1910, Revenue Department).

VII. Free Grants.

Special grants for Railways, Tramways, Village Communities, Public Bodies, Departments of Government, etc.

249. Special grants of timber or other forest produce, free or at favourable rates, for specific purposes, require the sanction of the Government of India if they exceed the following values :—

- (1) For the construction of large works of public utility, such as railways, tramways, and the like—Rs. 5,000.
- (2) To Village Communities, Public Bodies, Departments of Government, or sections of the Community in their collective capacity—Rs. 1,000.
- (3) In other cases—Rs. 500.

Within these limits, and subject to the principles laid down in Circular No. 8-F, dated 21st May 1895, such grants may be sanctioned by the Local Government; but all concessions of whatever value made under (1) for the construction of railways or tramways must be reported at once to the Government of India. The Local Government may delegate to the Conservator the power of sanction (subject to the above limits) up to the value of Rs. 1,000 in any one case.*

249a. The Conservators and Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of Circles are authorised to sanction the grant (a) to Village Communities, Public Bodies, Departments of Government, or sections of the community in their collective capacity up to Rs. 1,000, and (b) in other cases up to Rs. 500.

Grant of timber, etc., free or at favourable rates.

A report of the grants made should be submitted to Government by 1st August each year in a tabular form. The Senior Conservator of Forests should be requested to prescribe the form in consultation with the other Conservators and the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of Circles.†

NOTE.—Grants of timber or other forest produce for the construction of large works of public utility, such as railways or tramways, continue to require the sanction of Government.

250. The powers granted by Government Resolution No. 1051, dated 15th February 1887, and Government Resolution No. 21, dated 6th January 1903, are restricted to talukas in which there is natural forest. And the whole intention of the system is to allow the population, and particularly the agricultural population dwelling in the vicinity of the forests, a privilege which can conveniently be exercised by them without material detriment to the public interests. It has never been contemplated that it should be incumbent on Government to give wood free by way of charity to members of any community whose houses may be destroyed. In cases of a great calamity Government may appropriately assist by grants of wood, but it is to be remembered that the grants made under the rules

Limits within which the powers given in section 251 are to be exercised.

* Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 811-F, dated 21st May 1895, vide Government Resolution No. 4832, dated 27th June 1895.

† Government Resolution No. 8885, dated 3rd October 1910.

VII. Free Grants.

with regard to the powers of the several officers are restricted to the talukas and to the inhabitants of talukas in which there is forest.*

251. (1) The value of the wood specified in the rules is the value of the trees as they stand in the forest, and it is contemplated that grantees should make their own arrangements for felling and carrying the wood, as people living in the vicinity of the forest conveniently can do. The value of wood at depôts or in towns is a very different thing and varies according to distance from the forests. It would be impossible in any rules to make provision as to the limit of value of wood got at such places. If in any cases the persons to whom free grants of wood are made can appropriately get the wood at depôts within or close to the forest area or at departmental cuttings, there is of course no objection, but this is a matter for arrangement by the Forest Officers and not for regulation by rules.

(2) In the Southern Division when wood is given free for any purpose for use in outside districts the value of the free grant should be assessed on an estimate of the average auction-sale rates of the current year or the year previous according to circumstances. In Kánara and Belgaum the value should be calculated according to the seigniorage or royalty fees.

In the Northern Division the year's auction-sale rates in a district should be taken as the standard for calculating the value of free grants of wood which may be made therein.†

252. The value of free grants of wood is very much reduced by delay on the part of the Forest Department in supplying timber. The Conservator will take care that there may be no complaints on this subject, and it will be the duty of the Collector to prevent any unnecessary delay.‡

Free grants admissible to agricultural labourers and sub-tenants of registered cultivators.

253. There is no objection to the submission of recommendation for the grant of wood, free of charge, to agricultural labourers or sub-tenants of registered cultivators in special cases.§

254. In cases where the alienee has forest rights, the rayats of alienated villages should look to him for free grants of timber; in cases where the forest rights are vested in Government, there is no objection to allow them grants as if they were inhabitants of unalienated villages.||

* Government Resolution No. 1662, dated 2nd March 1897.
 † Government Resolutions No. 2126, dated 12th April 1881; No. 3371, dated 11th June 1881; and No. 3707, dated 28th June 1881.
 ‡ Government Resolution No. 2331, dated 3rd May 1880.
 § Government Resolution No. 2614, dated 27th March 1885.
 || Government Resolutions No. 3752, dated 20th June 1887; and No. 5486, dated 18th August 1887.

VII. Free Grants.

255. Government have already directed in their Government Resolution No. 8130, dated 18th November 1886, that assistance in material may be given to forest guards, who construct huts for themselves within their beats or rounds. In their Resolutions Nos. 1051 and 1662, dated 15th February 1887 and 2nd March 1897, Government have sanctioned, under conditions, the grant of free timber to "poor people".

In the latter term, subordinates not of the Forest Department only but of all Government Departments are included if their circumstances bring them within the meaning of the term. These concessions are in the opinion of the Governor in Council sufficient for the legitimate needs of subordinates of the Forest Department.*

256. Government do not consider it necessary to compel the Postal Department to pay for the comparatively small quantity of wood which is apparently required by it for sheds for postal runners, torches, etc. Government, however, expect that the Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests will take all measures needed to prevent any abuse of the privilege on the part of the subordinates of the Postal Department and injury of the forests. The wood should be cut in such forests as the Forest Officers consider it may be cut in without injury, and it should be supplied to the Postal Department free of all charge except the expense incurred in cutting and removing it, the latter being arranged for by the Postal authorities themselves.†

VIII. SUPPLY OF TIMBER ETC. TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

257. All public departments should deal with the Forest Department as far as possible, but the latter should study the bazar rates in fixing their prices, of course charging for their timber according to quality. It is in no way, however, intended that the interests of other departments in the matter of general convenience, in which the question of cheapness is of course closely involved, should be sacrificed for the benefit of the forest revenues.

The Forest Department must attract, and not compel, custom even from other public offices.‡

258. It is incumbent on consuming departments to arrange with producing departments, in preference to any other agency, for the supply of their requirements, so long as they can get from the former all that they want.

* Government Resolution No. 1891, dated 18th February 1901.

† Government Resolutions No. 4061, dated 5th August 1880; No. 8812, dated 8th November 1884; and No. 1742, dated 28th February 1885.

‡ Government Resolutions No. 3021, dated 25th June 1872; and No. 4862, dated 1st October 1872.

VIII. Supply of Timber etc. to other Departments.

The Government of India neither compels producing departments to sell their productions at any particular price, nor consuming departments to purchase the same at any particular price. It will be to the advantage of the latter to give any price which is less than that for which they can obtain an equal service in the market; and it will be to the advantage of the former to take any price which covers the cost of production and is better than what could be realized by other means. Acceptable terms between these limits can, it is evident, only be arrived at by negotiation and agreement between the representatives of the two opposing interests.*

259. (1) The Forest Department shall charge other Government Departments for all vegetable or animal products extracted from a forest area in the same manner in which it charges the public; and it shall similarly charge contractors for all mineral products extracted by them whether in behalf of a Government Department or not. If a Government Department extracts mineral products for sale, they also will be charged for. But the Forest Department will not charge other Government Departments for mineral products extracted from a forest area by the direct agency of the Department concerned, under its own supervision and without the intervention of contractors or middlemen, for its own use and not for disposal to the public or other Departments. For such products the Forest Department will take no credit in the public (treasury) accounts of Government. But for statistical purposes the value of these products should be shown in the returns furnished by the Forest Department, just as the value of timber and other forest produce removed by free grantees or right holders is already shown.

(2) The ruling that certain forest products shall not be charged for if directly extracted by other Government Departments for their own use, in no way confers upon such departments any right of entry upon or of working in the areas under the charge of the Forest Department. That department retains its full powers of control; and, subject to the orders of superior authority, will continue to fix and limit the localities where such extraction may take place, and to impose any conditions which it may consider necessary for the safety of its forests and the convenience of its own work.

(3) The above rulings will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to every class of forests or waste lands at the disposal of Government, independently of the agency by which such land may be administered.†

* Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1263-F, dated 31st December 1888, *vide* Government Resolution No. 716, dated 28th January 1889.

† Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 13-63-2-F, dated 12th July 1897, *vide* Government Resolution No. 5792, dated 3rd August 1897.

VIII. Supply of Timber etc. to other Departments.

260. Timber will be supplied by the Forest Department to the Public Works Department, on the submission of annual indents, at the rates realized by public auctions. For any further supply of timber the Public Works Department may require, they must compete with the general public.*

Timber transactions with the Public Works Department.

NOTE.—Read section 240 of Standing Orders, Forests, as regards the supply of stones, etc., free to Public Works Department.

261. It is the wish of Government that all reasonable facilities should be furnished to the Public Works Department for securing direct from the Forest Department such timber as it may require.†

The Public Works Department should be given every reasonable facility.

Supply of timber to Local Funds.

262. Timber required for Local Fund purposes must be paid for in the same way as that required by any other Department of Government.‡

NOTE.—Read sections 240 and 241 of Standing Orders, Forests, as regards stones and thorns required by the Local Fund being supplied free of charge.

263. The Government of India are unable to lay down any rules for the Bombay Dockyard specially other than those which govern the supply of timber to the other Government Departments and the public generally. It is, therefore, considered necessary that the best course which the Dockyard should follow would be to obtain a price list from the Forest Department, and then buy the timber in the cheapest market. If at any time a special quality of timber is required, the assistance of the Forest Department may be sought, but in that case the Dockyard must be bound by their prices and measurements, a copy of the price list being submitted to the Government of India.§

Supply of timber to the Bombay Dockyard.

264. Officers in command of regiments should be left to obtain what wood they require in the open market.||

Officers in command of regiments.

265. The following notice by the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, was published for the information of the departments which are likely to indent on the Forest Department in the Circle for timber :—

Notice regarding the supply of timber in the Northern Forest Circle.

- (1) The Northern Circle of the Forest Department keeps no timber in stock at depôts, so that no seasoned timber can be supplied at short notice.

* Government Resolution No. 3962, dated 20th August 1870.

† Government Resolution No. 3606, dated 26th May 1891.

‡ Government Resolution No. 1667, dated 22nd April 1869.

§ Government of India, Marine Department, No. 1662-S, dated 11th October 1879, *vide* Government Resolution No. 5688, dated 24th October 1879.

|| Government Resolution No. 2609, dated 1st June 1871.

VIII. Supply of Timber etc. to other Departments.

- (2) Teak fellings take place towards the end of the rains, but the timber cannot be delivered earlier than late in November or in December.
- (3) Departmentally cut timber is sold off as early as possible in the cold weather, so that timber indented for after 1st January would have to be felled specially for the department indenting for it, and no indent received after 15th May can be complied with till the next December.*

IX. PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

266. (1) An "Annual Plan of Operations" must be drawn up, in which the working of each forest for the year will be detailed. This Plan of Operations. plan will be framed for the forest year and it must be submitted to the Conservator with the Budget Estimates, or at such other time as may be prescribed by Government.

(2) Wherever a Working Plan has been framed, the Annual Plan of Operations must be based upon the provisions of the Working Plan. Where no Working Plan exists, and until such plan is made, the Annual Plan of Operations must be based on the general principles of forest conservancy; that is to say, the quantity of timber to be cut and of other material to be taken out of a forest must be fixed so as to secure the maintenance and improvement of the forest. Guided by these circumstances, the Annual Plan of Operations should provide for fellings, thinnings, export of forest produce, the grazing of cattle, protection against fire, and the execution of works of reproduction and improvement.

(3) When the Working Plans or Plans of Operations are framed, the provisions necessary for recognizing and supplying local requirements to the utmost point that is consistent with Imperial interests, in accordance with the principles laid down in Circular No. 22-F, dated 19th October 1894, should be embodied in them. The exercise of all rights that have been recorded at settlement will necessarily be provided for in these plans.†

266a. The Plan of Operations should not merely be a copy of the annual forest budget but should be so drawn up as to give the Plan of Operations not merely a copy of the annual budget. Collector of the District a clear idea of the operations proposed. The situation and area of each felling, whether cut departmentally or by contract for local supply or for export, are necessary details. The effect of each work upon the exercise of grazing and other privileges should be fully explained, and in case of any privilege being restricted proposals for providing adequate opportunity for exercise of the privilege must be given.‡

* Government Notification No. 9335, dated 25th November 1884.

† Section 82, Bengal Forest Department Code, 5th Edition.

‡ Government Resolution No. 3354, dated 25th April 1905.

IX. Plan of Operations.

Date of submission of the Plan of Operations.

267. Government orders regarding the submission of the "Annual Plan of Operations" given in Government Resolution No. 7107, dated 6th September 1892, are as follows :—

- (1) Every Divisional Forest Officer shall prepare and submit, before the end of June or middle of July in each year, the provisional Plan of Operations, which he proposes to carry out in the ensuing year in the area under his official charge, to the Collector of the District.

The Collector's duties in regard to the Plan of Operations.

- (2) The Collector shall—

(a) consider all plans submitted to him under the preceding rule, with special reference to any proposed closure of forest areas against grazing or other privileges, and shall see that due provision is made for local wants, and

(b) if he considers any such plans open to objection in such connection, shall return the same with any comments and for compliance with any directions he may make, to the officer by whom they may have been submitted.

- (3) The Collector shall forward to the Conservator of the Circle such plans as meet his approval.

Report to Collector of the commencement of the principal operations.

(4) Before commencement of each season, information as to the principal operations to be carried out in each district shall be communicated to the Collector thereof.

- (5) It shall be the duty of the Local Forest Officers to inform the Collector as to the places where any cuttings are to be made, or special protection needed, so that the Collector may notify, through his Assistants and other subordinates, to the local public of places—

The Collector should be informed of the locality of cutting grass, etc.

(a) Where supplies of wood, grass or hay, etc., may be obtained, and

(b) Where the grazing of cattle is prohibited or allowed.*

X. CLASSIFICATION AND CALCULATION OF VOLUME OF TIMBER ETC.

Classification of timber and firewood.

268. A schedule of classification of timber showing how to calculate its outturn in cubic contents :—

* Government Resolution No. 7107, dated 6th September 1892.

X. Classification and Calculation of Volume of Timber etc.

Timber.

Length. Feet.	Girth at butt end. Inch.s.	Designation.	Measurements reckoned in cubic feet.
6 and over	48 and over	Logs	Actual measurement.
12 and over	36 and under 48	Beams	11'5
"	24 " 36	Rafters I	4'5
"	18 " 24	Rafters II	2'25
"	9 " 18	Rafters III	0'75
6 and under 12	18 " 48	Posts I	2'5
"	9 " 18	" II	0'5
3 and under 6	9 and over	Butts	0'75
Any length	under 9	Jenties or Jiraiti pieces	0'25

Firewood, Charcoal, etc.

Quantity.	Firewood. Measurement reckoned in cubic feet.	Charcoal. Measurement reckoned in cubic feet.	Thorns. Measurement reckoned in cubic feet.
Stack	1/2 cubic measurement of stack.
Cart-load	25	40	10
Bullock-load	4	8	2
Ass-load	2'5	5	1'25
Head-load	1'5	3	75

269. The foregoing table is to be used for calculating the measurement of material removed from coupes sold standing; materials removed under Malki or Inamdars' passes; trees sold in malki numbers; material removed from Forest Dépôts in cases where actual measurement is not ordered to be taken; firewood and thorns removed under permits.

All timber and firewood brought to sale dépôts and all timber removed under free grants or on permit should be actually measured in accordance with the standing orders.

270. The following is a table prepared by the Working Plans Officer, Central Circle, for calculation of Volume of various classes of timber :—

Volume table.

CORRIGENDA

To the "Table for calculating the number of Cubic feet of timber" printed on pages 167—170 of II Edition of the Book of Standing Orders of the Forest Department, Bombay :—

For	66	cubic feet against	15	rafters I	Class,	read	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	cubic feet.
"	97	"	"	22	"	"	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
"	119	"	"	27	"	"	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
"	319 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	79	"	"	349 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	384 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	87	"	"	384 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	424	"	"	96	"	"	424 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	433	"	"	98	"	"	433 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	217	"	"	97	"	II	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	14	"	III	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	13	"	"	16	"	"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	26	"	"	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	28	"	"	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	72	"	"	87	"	"	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	7	"	"	3	posts	I	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	36	"	"	15	"	"	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	21	"	"	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	190	"	"	79	"	"	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	3	"	"	6	"	II	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	10	"	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	12	"	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	7	"	"	13	"	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	8	"	"	15	"	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	52	"	"	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	74	"	"	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	46	"	"	84	"	"	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	13	Butts.	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	11	"	"	14	"	"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	18	"	"	23	"	"	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	20	"	"	25	"	"	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	29	"	"	36	"	"	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	41	"	"	51	"	"	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	67	"	"	83	"	"	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	86	"	"	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	87	"	"	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	71	"	"	88	"	"	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	80	"	"	99	"	"	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	2	"	"	13	loppings.	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	20	"	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	22	"	"	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
"	4	"	"	25	"	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	15	"	"	89	"	"	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	16	"	"	96	"	"	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	75	beams	"	870 $\frac{1}{2}$	"

X. Classification and Calculation of Volume of Timber etc.

Circular No. 400, dated October 1900.

Table for calculating the number of cubic feet solid of Timber and Fuel, drawn up in accordance with paragraph 7 of the Conservator's Circular No. 2470, dated October 1900.

TIMBER.

Class of Timber.	Number of timber pieces.													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Volume in solid cubic feet.													
Beams	11½	23½	34½	46½	58	69½	81½	93	104½	116½	127½	139½	151	162½
Rafters I	4½	8½	13½	17½	22	26½	31	35½	39½	44½	48½	53	57½	62
Rafters II	2½	4½	6½	9	11½	13½	15½	18	20½	22½	24½	26½	29½	31½
Rafters III	¾	1½	2½	3½	4½	5	5½	6½	7½	8½	9½	10	10½	11½
Posts I	2½	4½	7	9½	12	14½	16½	19½	21½	24	26½	29	31½	33½
Posts II	½	1½	1½	2½	2½	3½	3½	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½
Butts	¾	1½	2½	3½	4	4½	5½	6½	7½	8	9	9½	10½	11½
Loppings	¼	½	¾	¾	¾	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	2	2½	2½
	Number of timber pieces.													
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Volume in solid cubic feet.													
Beams	174½	186	197½	209½	220½	232½	244	255½	267½	278½	290½	302	313½	325½
Rafters I	66½	70½	75½	79½	84	88½	92½	97	101½	106	110½	115	119½	123½
Rafters II	33½	35½	38	40½	42½	44½	47	49½	51½	53½	56	58½	60½	62½
Rafters III	12½	13½	14	15	15½	16½	17½	18½	19	20	20½	21½	22½	23½
Posts I	36½	38½	41	43½	45½	48½	50½	53	55½	57½	60½	62½	65	67½
Posts II	8½	8½	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13½	13½	14½	14½	15½
Butts	12½	13	13½	14½	15½	16½	17	17½	18½	19½	20½	21	21½	22½
Loppings	2½	2½	3	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½

X. Classification and Calculation of Volume of Timber etc.

Class of Timber.	Number of timber pieces.											
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Volume in solid cubic feet.											
Beams	337	348½	360½	371½	383½	395	406½	418½	430	441½	453½	464½
Rafters I	128½	132½	137	141½	145½	150½	154½	159½	163½	168	172½	176½
Rafters II	65	67½	69½	71½	74	76½	78½	80½	82½	85	87½	89½
Rafters III	24	25	25½	26½	27½	28½	29	29½	30½	31½	32½	33½
Posts I	69½	72½	74½	77½	79½	82	84½	86½	89½	91½	94	96½
Posts II	16	16½	17	17½	18½	18½	19½	19½	20½	21	21½	22
Butts	23½	24½	25	26	26½	27½	28½	29½	30	30½	31½	32½
Loppings	5	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
	Number of timber pieces.											
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
	Volume in solid cubic feet.											
Beams	476½	488	499½	511½	523	534½	546½	557½	569½	581	592½	604½
Rafters I	181½	185½	190	194½	199	203½	207½	212½	216½	221	225½	229½
Rafters II	91½	94	96½	98½	100½	103	105½	107½	109½	112	114½	116½
Rafters III	34	34½	35½	36½	37½	38½	39	39½	40½	41½	42½	43½
Posts I	98½	101½	103½	106	108½	110½	113½	115½	118	120½	123	125½
Post II	22½	23	23½	24½	24½	25½	25½	26½	27	27½	28	28½
Butts	33½	34	34½	35½	36½	37½	38	38½	39½	40½	41½	42½
Loppings	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½

X. Classification and Calculation of Volume of Timber etc.

Class of Timber.	Number of timber pieces.											
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	Volume in solid cubic feet.											
Beams	615½	627½	639	650½	662½	674	685½	697½	708½	720½	731	743½
Rafters I	234½	238½	243	247½	252	256½	260½	265½	269½	274	278½	282½
Rafters II	118½	121	123½	125½	127½	130	132½	134½	136½	138½	141	143½
Rafters III	44	44½	45½	46½	47½	48½	49	49½	50½	51½	52½	53
Posts I	127½	130½	132½	135	137½	139½	142½	144½	147	149½	151½	154½
Posts II	29½	29½	30½	30½	31½	32	32½	33	33½	34	34½	35½
Butts	43	43½	44½	45½	46½	47	47½	48½	49½	50½	51	51½
Loppings	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
	Number of timber pieces.											
	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	Volume in solid cubic feet.											
Beams	755½	767	778½	790½	801½	813½	824	836½	847½	859	870½	882½
Rafters I	287½	291½	296½	300½	305	309½	313½	318½	322½	327	331½	336
Rafters II	145½	147½	150	152½	154½	156½	159	161½	163½	165½	168	170½
Rafters III	54	54½	55½	56½	57½	58	59	59½	60½	61½	62½	63
Posts I	156½	159	161½	163½	166½	168½	171	173½	176	178½	180½	183½
Posts II	35½	36½	36½	37½	38	38½	39	39½	40½	43½	41½	41½
Butts	52½	53½	54½	55	56	56½	57½	58½	59½	60	60½	61½
Loppings	11	11½	11½	11½	11½	12	12	12½	12½	12½	12½	13

X. Classification and Calculation of Volume of Timber etc.

Class of Timber.	Number of timber pieces.											
	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
	Volume in solid cubic feet.											
Beams	893½	905½	917	929½	940½	951½	963½	975	987½	999½	1011	1022½
Rafters I	340½	344½	319½	353½	358	362½	366½	371½	375½	380	384½	389
Rafters II	172½	174½	177	179½	181½	183½	186	188½	190½	192½	194½	197
Rafters III	64	64½	65½	66½	67½	68	68½	69½	70½	71½	72½	73
Posts I	185½	188	190½	192½	195½	197½	200	202½	204½	207½	209½	212
Posts II	42½	43	43½	44	44½	45	45½	46½	46½	47½	47½	48½
Butts	62½	63½	64	64½	65½	66½	67½	68	68½	68½	69½	71½
Loppings	13	13½	13½	13½	13½	14	14	14½	14½	14½	14½	15
	Number of timber pieces.											
	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	Volume in solid cubic feet.											
Beams	1034½	1045½	1057½	1068	1080½	1092½	1104	1115½	1127½	1138½	1150½	1162
Rafters I	393½	397½	402½	406½	411	415½	420	424½	428½	433½	437½	442
Rafters II	199½	201½	203½	206	208½	210½	212½	215	217½	219½	221½	224
Rafters III	73½	74½	75½	76½	77½	78	78½	79½	80½	81½	82½	83
Posts I	214½	217	219½	221½	224½	226½	229	231½	233½	236½	238½	241
Posts II	49	49½	50	50½	51½	51½	52½	52½	53½	54	54½	55
Butts	72	73	73½	74½	75½	76½	77	77½	78½	79½	80½	81
Loppings	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	17

LOGS.—The Volume of the class "logs" should be ascertained by reference to Carter's Computation Tables, pages 4 to 10.

FUEL.

1. Number of cubic feet solid of Fuel = $\frac{1}{3}$ rd number of cubic feet rough stacked.

Note.—"Thorns" should be measured separately from other fuel and their solid volume should be taken as $\frac{1}{6}$ th of their rough stacked volume.

2. One cart-load = 20 cubic feet solid.

One ass-load = 2½ cubic feet solid.

One bullock load = 4 cubic feet solid.

One head-load = 1½ cubic feet solid.

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